

ALL CARS STOP AT MILLER'S.



FAVOR Of the Public Is Increasing In Our

Ready-to-Wear Department.

Our Early Showing of Fall

Suits and Wraps

has been crowned with such stupendous success that it has been necessary to plentifully replenish our stock. There are many new models, and each is a true representation of

High Class Tailoring.

New Ideas and Color Combinations are Embraced in this Wonderful Assortment.

Our Large and Comprehensive Display of

Men's Suits and Overcoats

are garments entirely original in treatment and design. Stylish and dressy and built for service. In fact CLOTHES that give you that all around satisfied feeling. Turn to us and don't wait too long. That's good advice.

MILLER
Outfitters
BROADWAY
MAIN



BROS.
to Men & Women
INCORPORATED
LEXINGTON, KY.

ALL CARS STOP AT MILLER'S.

PROBATED.

Will of Late W. W. Massie Entered of Record—Appoints Widow Executrix and Trustee.

The will of the late W. W. Massie, dated July 1, 1901, was probated and is a very lengthy document, and if printed in full would fill a page of this paper. The will contains codicils dated as follows: March 1, 1902; February 10, 1906, and July 1, 1906.

The testator names Mrs. Anna E. Massie, his wife, as executrix, and requests of the court that no bond or security be required, and that no inventory or appraisal of the estate be made. Under section 15 of the will, his wife, Mrs. Anna E. Massie, is named as trustee, with the request that no bond or security be required.

After directing that his debts and legacies mentioned in section 17 be paid, he leaves \$1,000 to his wife with which to improve the condition of the Massie lot in the Paris cemetery, and directs that the proceeds from five shares of bank stock be used to keep same in good condition and repair.

To his wife, Anna E. Massie, he leaves in cash or Government bonds, \$20,000, to dispose of as she sees fit, and in lieu of her dower right in the estate. He also leaves to his wife all furniture at "Hidaway," two horses, two cows and various vehicles.

Ten thousand dollars are placed with the Security, Trust & Safety Vault Company, of Lexington, as trustee, the income for the benefit of his sister, Mrs. Eliza Ogden, during her life time, and at her death one-half to revert to his wife, and the remainder as set forth in section 15.

He leaves to his wife during her life time the farm of 363 acres of land, on the North Middletown turnpike; the brick warehouse on Third street, adjoining Louisville & Nashville railroad; store-room on Main street, between Third and Fourth streets; home place, "Hidaway," and surrounding grounds, and one-half of all dividends accruing from bank and other stocks. The remaining one-half of such accruing dividends as named to be applied to the Trust Estate as mentioned in section 15. He bequeaths one-half of all other moneys, bonds, notes and stocks, corporations to his wife absolutely, the remainder to trust estate as specified in section 15.

To the trustee, named in section 15, he sets apart all machinery, crops, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and other stock.

He empowers his wife, Anna E. Massie, by last will and testament, to devise the property mentioned in section 13, subsections A to F, inclusive, and section 14 C, to D, inclusive, of this will, to his son, William Charlton Massie, for life, to use and to enjoy said property during life and at his death to pass to his children if any. If his wife, Anna E. Massie, does not exercise the power conferred upon her by this section, then at her death as directed in above sections and in section 15.

He devises to the trustee as part of the trust estate created by section 15, the farm known as "New Forrest," on the Maysville & Lexington turnpike, containing 606 acres, "Hidaway" farm containing 36 acres (subject to dower of his wife, Anna E. Massie), brick warehouse on Pleasant street, store-room on Main street, brick warehouse on Third street, and home place, "Hidaway," on Vine street, all of which is subject to the dower of said wife, Anna E. Massie.

He bequeaths to his wife absolutely ten acres above and two acres below Maysville railroad bridge, and adjoining the city of Paris.

He also devises to his wife one-half of the following property during her life:

Store-room on Main street, occupied by Lowry & Talbott, and store-room on High street, occupied by the Holiday Carriage Company.

Section 15 creates a trust estate and appoints his wife, Anna E. Massie, as trustee, and at her death the Security, Trust & Safety Vault Company, of Lexington. The trust estate embraces all property as above specified and directs same to pass to the trustee, who may in his discretion apply any part of the net income from the real or personal estate, or any part of the corpus of the personal estate to the maintenance and support of his son, William Charlton Massie, but no part of the corpus of the real estate shall be chargeable with any debts of William Charlton Massie or his trustee. At the death of William Charlton Massie the trust ceases, and all real estate embraced in the trust shall pass to children or descendants of his body free from any debt, claim or liability of William Charlton Massie.

Section 16 provides that if any differences arise between wife and son either can by petition to the county court ask that the trustee be changed from the wife to the Security, Trust & Safety Vault Company, of Lexington.

Section 17 bequeaths to Miss Belle Ogden and Miss Lucy Ogden Downey, \$250 each, and to George Williams Ingels, \$250.

The codicil of March 1, 1902, devises the farm of 370 acres on the Jackstown pike, known as the Sandusky farm, recently purchased, one-half to his wife, Anna E. Massie, for life, and the remaining one-half to the trustee of William Charlton Massie, as specified in section 15.

Codicil of February 10, 1906, bequeaths to his wife, Anna E. Massie, absolutely, the home place, "Hidaway," also states that having recently purchased the one-half interest of W. K. Massie, of Lexington, in the store-room occupied by Winn & Lowry, and that of the building on High street occupied by the Holiday Carriage Company, he devises the rental to his wife and at her death, to the trustee of William Charlton Massie.

Codicil added July 1, 1906, provides that in consideration of the faithful services he leaves to Sarah Bowles, \$100; to William Bell \$100, and Josie Wilson and son Hamilton, \$50 each, provided they are in his service at the time of his death.

The will is attested by James McClure and W. B. Allen as witnesses.

The Vial Point.

"Ah!" sighed the rich old widower. "I would willingly die for you."

"How soon?" queried the pretty but practical maid.

Kentucky Game Laws.

DOVE—When Unlawful to Catch or Kill—No person shall catch or kill, or pursue with such intent, or have in possession after it has been caught or killed, any dove, between the first day of February and the first day of August in each year.

WILD GOOSE TEAL OR WILD DUCK—When Unlawful to Catch or Kill—No person shall catch or kill, or pursue with such intent, or have the same in possession after it has been caught or killed, any wild goose, wood-duck, teal or other duck, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of August in each year.

WOODCOCK—When Unlawful to Catch or Kill—No person shall catch, kill, or pursue with such intent, or have the same in possession after it has been caught or killed, any woodcock, between the first day of February and the twentieth day of June in each year.

QUAIL, PARTRIDGE OR PHEASANT—When Unlawful to Catch or Kill—No person shall catch, kill, or pursue with such intent, or have the same in possession after it has been caught or killed, any quail, partridge or pheasant, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of November in each year.

QUAIL, PARTRIDGE OR PHEASANT—No person shall at any time catch, kill or take by means of net, trap, box or snare, or have same in possession after having been so caught or taken, any quail, partridge or pheasant.

SQUIRRELS—When Unlawful to Catch or Kill—No person shall catch, kill or pursue with such intent, or have the same in possession after it has been caught or killed, any black or fox squirrel, between the first day of February and the thirtieth day of June in each year; provided, gray squirrels may be killed for protection of crops.

Gray Squirrels may be killed at any season of the year. See Com. vs. England, 18 R. 780, constructing this section in so far as it applies to squirrels, but under the act of 1904 squirrels cannot be killed between the fifteenth day of September and the fifteenth day of November.

No person shall kill, or pursue with such intent, or have in his possession when so killed, any rabbit or squirrel, between the fifteenth day of September and the fifteenth day of November in each year.

SONG OR INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS—When Unlawful to Catch or Kill—No person shall at any time catch, kill or pursue with such intent, or have in possession after same has been caught or killed, any thrush, meadow lark, finch, martin, swallow, woodpecker, flicker, oriole, red bird, tanager, cat-bird, bluebird, or other song or insectivorous bird, except where the same shall be destructive to the fruit or grain crops.

NESTS OR EGGS OF WILD BIRDS—When Unlawful to Destroy—No person shall rob or destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird whatsoever, save only those of a predatory nature, and destructive of other birds and fowls.

WILD TURKEYS, PHEASANTS, GROUSE, PARTRIDGE OR QUAIL—SALE OF FORBIDDEN—It shall be unlawful in the State of Kentucky, at any time to buy, sell, expose for sale, offer for sale, or have in possession for the purpose of bartering or selling, any wild turkeys, pheasants, grouse, partridge or quail, which have been killed in this State.

TRANSPORTATION OF BY COMMON CARRIER PROHIBITED—It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or common carrier to receive for transportation, or to have in possession with the intent to transport, or to secure the transportation of, within or without the State, any of the birds or fowls mentioned in section 1, of this act, which have been killed within this State.

Provided, however, That it shall not be unlawful for such person, corporation, or common carrier to transport a hunter with his game lawfully killed by him within this State.

EACH SALE SEPARATE OFFENSE—Each bird or fowl so bought, sold, offered for sale, had in possession for sale or transportation, received for transportation, or transported, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall constitute a separate offense.

PENALTY—Whoever violates any provisions of this act shall be fined not less than \$1 nor more than \$25 for a first offense, and not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for any subsequent offense.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF NINE PRECEDING SECTIONS—Any person guilty of violating any of the provisions of either of the preceding sections shall be fined for each offense not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

POSSESSION WITHIN PROHIBITED TIME EVIDENCE OF GUILT—The possession of any of the animals or birds intended to be protected by this law, within the periods for which their killing or pursuit is hereby prohibited, shall be prima facie evidence that the said animal or bird was unlawfully caught or killed, and possession thereof unlawful.

LICENSE—Non-resident's fee, \$25.50, or same as resident of Kentucky subject to in State of non-resident. Expires one year from date of issue.

Brave Girl Saved Chum.

Side by side in the Church Home infirmary, Baltimore, Md., Miss Carrie Ewing, aged 19 years, of Hamilton, Pa., and Miss Mary E. Gillion, aged 30 of Easton, Pa., have been lying for weeks. Miss Gillion's scalp was torn off from her eyebrows to the base of her skull by the machinery of a canning factory, and Miss Ewing furnished skin from her own body to heal her friends wound and save her life.

When it became known that Miss Gillion could not live unless skin was grafted on her torn scalp, 103 of her friends offered to contribute flesh for the operation. They all failed when the time came and Miss Ewing, hearing of her chum's condition offered to supply as much of her own skin as was needed to save the life of her friend. The skin was taken from the brave girl's legs. Both patients have been doing well.

Just As Good.

DeLong—So you didn't get anything out of your rich uncle's estate, eh?

Shortleigh—Not yet, but I expect to get the most of it some day. I am engaged to the daughter of the attorney for the estate.

DeLong—Good! Let me congratulate you.

TO KEEP YOUNG.

Be Active, Seek Variety and Don't Be Afraid to Laugh.

"Never retire from active life if you can possibly avoid it; keep 'in the swim'; keep the mind active; never refer to your advancing years or say 'at my age.'"

To preserve youth you must have a variety of experience. The country woman at forty, although breathing a purer air and living on a more healthful diet than the city woman, often looks fifty, while the latter at the same age does not look more than thirty. But her mind is more active than that of her country sister; that is the secret of her more youthful appearance.

Nothing else ages one more rapidly than monotony—a dead level existence without change of scene or experience. The mind must be kept fresh or it will age, and the body cannot be younger than the mind.

Few minds are strong enough to overcome the aging influence of the monotonous life which rules in the average country home. City people have infinitely greater variety of life. They enjoy themselves a great deal more than country people. They work hard when at work, but when they are through they drop everything and have a good time. There is no doubt that the theater, in spite of its many evils, has done a great deal toward erasing the marks of age. People who laugh much retain their youth longer.—Success.

Overreached.

Old Joe, a farmer, was noted for the many ways he had of skimping and saving. One day he hired a big country boy to help him with his work. The boy reported for duty at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and Old Joe sat him down to breakfast. After the lad had finished the meal the sharp old farmer said, "What do you say if we eat dinner while we are at it?" As the boy agreed, they fell to and ate a little more. Then, seeing that the youngster could eat no more, Old Joe suggested, "Suppose we finish up and eat supper too." "All right," assented the lad, and he managed to swallow another crust of bread. "Now let's get to work," shouted the gleeful farmer, thinking of the saving in meals he had made. "No," returned the boy, "I never work after supper. A man's time is his own then."—London Times.

His Size.

Cholly Nowitt—D'y'e know, Miss Smart, though I've only just met you, there seems to be a sort of intellectual sympathy between us. You know just how to appeal to my tastes, you see. Are you a literary woman? Dolly Smart—No; I'm a kindergarten teacher.

An Old Proverb.

The proverb, "Necessity is the mother of invention," can hardly be traced to one independent source. The idea was expressed by Persius, the Roman satirist, about 60 A. D. and is found in the precise form now quoted in Richard Franck's "Northern Memoirs" (printed in London in 1694) and in various later English writers.

Mutual.

Mother (entering parlor suddenly)—Mr. Snowball kissing you? I am surprised. Daughter—So am I, mother. He has been coming to see me five years and he never got up enough courage to do it before.

Confirmation.

Blotbs—Poor old Bjoness! The doctor says he won't live six months. Slobbs—I've been telling him that for the last two years.—Philadelphia Record.

The learned man has always riches within himself.—Phaedrus.

THE PERSECUTED JEW.

He Is, It Is Claimed, the Most Spiritual Man Alive.

"The Jew is said to have what is known as the commercial instinct," said Oscar S. Straus. "Hume tells us that under Richard I. 500 Jews sought safety in the castle of York, where, not being strong enough for defense, they killed their wives and children, threw the bodies over the walls into the mob below and, setting fire to the castle, were themselves burned alive. The gentry owing money to the Jews hastened to the cathedral, where their bonds or promissory notes were kept, and made a bonfire before the altar. 'The compiler of the Annals of Waverley, in relating the event,' Hume says, 'blesses the Almighty for thus delivering over this impious race to destruction.' History blazes with such stories of self sacrifice and barbarity. The commercial instinct in this particular case appears to have been on the other side."

"Instead of the Jew being a natural barterer, he is the most spiritual man alive. He has been pounded through the ages, robbed and massacred, but he yields neither his traditions nor his ideals. Had he been materialistic he would have sold out long ago and bought peace. If he would join the Greek church he would be safe in Russia. Rather than do that he will walk into the jaws of hell. Therefore I say, that he is spiritualistic or idealistic rather than practical or material. Were I to choose a family that would live I would have it meet hardships and persecutions. Were I to choose one to die I would give it pleasure and luxury. The Jew, denied his civil rights, despoiled of his property, scourged and murdered, has only been made tougher and longer lived. His enemies have given him strength and trained him most admirably for the battle of life, no matter in what part of the world fortune may lead him."—New York World.

AN Extraordinary Forest.

The most extraordinary forest in the world was discovered by Dr. Welwitsch and occupies a tableland some six miles in width near the west coast of Africa. The peculiarity of the trees is that, though their trunks are as much as four feet in diameter, they attain the height of only a foot. No tree bears more than two leaves, and these attain a length of six and a breadth of two feet.

Not What He Seemed.

Romance has done a deceptive halo over the old yeoman farmer. He was certainly not a good tiller of the soil, but lazy, old fashioned and unenterprising. No houses were so much in need of repair, no gardens so ill kept, no fields so overgrown with weeds, as those of the small proprietor of the eighteenth century.—London Country Life.

His Last Name.

A gentleman once asked a lad what was his last name. "Johnny," replied the boy. "Well, what is your full name?" "Johnny Brown, sir." "Well, how can Johnny be your last name?" "Because, sir, when I was born my name was Brown, and Johnny wasn't given to me till I was a month old."

A Narrow Escape.

The company had assembled in the church, but the bridegroom was nowhere to be found. Finally a messenger announced that the young man had been run over and killed while on his way to the church.

"And just think," she said a month afterward to a friend, "what a narrow escape I had from becoming a widow!"

A Prank of Memory.

Why have we memory sufficient to retain the minutest circumstances that have happened to us and yet not enough to remember how often we have related them to the same person?—La Rochefoucauld.

A Wonder.

"Crime worked a miracle with that dumb convict."

"How so?"

"He was sent here for uttering forged notes."—Baltimore American.

GEO. W. DAVIS,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND LICENSED EMBALMER.
BOTH PHONES—DAY 137; NIGHT 299.

THE
"Middle Stable."
'Phones 31.

Having consolidated my two Livery Stables, I can be found in the future at the "Middle Stable;" where we will be able to furnish the best of Livery of all kinds at reasonable charges.

Horses boarded by day, week or month.

Special attention given to furnishing of carriages for Parties, Balls, Funerals, Etc.

Wm Hinton, Jr.

Dangers of Defective Plumbing!

Defective plumbing permits the entrance into the house of sewer gas bearing germs or contagious disease to which the human system readily succumbs. Sewer gas is not necessarily generated in the sewer, but is frequently created in the plumbing system within the home and enters the apartments through defective fixtures. If in doubt, consult us regarding the piping and repairing defective fixtures with "STANDARD" Porcelain Enamelled Ware, acknowledged as the best sanitary equipment.

J. J. CONNELLY, Plumber
TELEPHONE 180.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials. Address:

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

McPheeters
FOR
Furniture.

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL